IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, between lines 5-6, replace the paragraph thereof with the following:

-- This is a continuation ~~Priority~~ of ~~provisional~~ application serial number ~~60/389,625~~ 10/459,374 , filed on ~~June 19, 2002, is claimed~~ June 11, 2003 .

Page 1, line 8 through page 2, line 2, replace the paragraph thereof with the following:

-- The present invention is directed to a docking station for a cellular mobile handset that serves the dual function of recharging the cellular mobile handset and which also couples a standard POTS telephone set, or POTS-like telephone unit such as a facsimile machine, to the transceiver of the cellular mobile handset. Such a docking station has been manufactured and sold by Telular Corp. of Vernon Hills, Illinois under the name "CELDOCK". This docking station requires that the cellular mobile handset be physically located and docked in the docking station in order to allow for the coupling of the standard telephone instrument to the transceiver of the cellular mobile handset. This docking station allows for the connection of the cellular mobile handset to the RJ-11 in-premises-wiring of a home or office via an interface, which interface includes a cellular-interface device, such as that disclosed in commonly-owned U.S. Patent No. 4,658,096, West, et al., whereby one or more POTS or POTS-type telephone sets may be connected to a cellular network for making and receiving calls over the cellular network. The cellular-connection may be accomplished using TDMA, GSM, CDMA, or AMPS technology, and the equivalents thereof . The interface provides the necessary central-office functions, such as dial tone, ring voltage, and the like, to the connected POTS instruments. --;

Page 6, line 7 through page 9, line 4, replace the paragraph thereof with the following:

-- Referring to Fig. 2, there is shown, in detail, the Bluetooth-wireless docking station 16 of the invention for communicating with the Bluetooth-enabled cellular mobile handset 14 via Bluetooth-wireless air-interface protocol, and for coupling one or more standard POTS telephone sets, or POTS-like telephone units, to the Bluetooth-enabled transceiver of the cellular mobile handset 14 for allowing the standard POTS telephone set, or POTS-like telephone unit, to make outgoing, and to receive incoming, calls via the switched cellular network 12, or equivalents thereof. A Bluetooth-wireless transceiver 20 provides a transmitter and receiver that meets the Bluetooth-wireless specification for power, frequency, and air protocol, and handles all of the functions necessary to implement Bluetooth-wireless connectivity between the Bluetooth-wireless docking station 16 and the Bluetooth-enabled cellular mobile handset 14. The Bluetooth-wireless transceiver 20 may be, for example, an UltimateBlue 3000 Radio Processor manufactured by Silicon Wave, Inc., and is attached to an antenna 22 optimized for Bluetooth-wireless-technology operation, and contains conventional a Bluetooth-wireless-protocol stack, which implements the requirements of Bluetooth-wireless specifications. The input/output of the Bluetooth-wireless docking station 16 is an audio signal containing the voice information. The Bluetooth-wireless transceiver's operations are controlled by software in an embedded microprocessor, which executes the Bluetooth-wireless protocol-stack software , and provides a high-level interface that controls the Bluetooth-wireless transceiver operational modes. Audio input and output are provided by using a pulse-coded modulation (PCM) format. CODEC 26 converts the PCM audio data-stream to and from the Bluetooth-wireless transceiver 20 into a four-wire analogue interface. The CODEC may be model number MC145481 ~~manufacture~~ manufactured by Motorola, Inc. which is a 3V PCM Codec-filter for voice digitation and

reconstruction . An echo canceller 28 removes the echo caused by a POTS telephone speaker/microphone interaction. The echo canceller is a low-voltage acoustic canceller, such as CMOS model MT93L16 manufactured by Zarlink Semiconductor, Inc. The four-wire analogue interface is connected to a subscriber-line interface circuit device 30 via a summing amplifier 32, which is used to mix the four-wire analogue audio signals, the dial/no service tones and the caller ID tones as received from the transceiver 20, for input into a subscriber-line interface circuit device 30. The summing amplifier is preferably a single-supply quad operational amplifier, model MC3403 or MC3303, provided by Semiconductor Components Industries, Inc. The subscriber-line interface circuit device 30 is preferably an STMicroelectronics model STLC3055 which is specifically designed for use in a Wireless Local Loop (WLL) environment. The circuitry provides loop current, ring signaling, dial tone, loop current detect, flash detection, and other central office functions to a telephone set or sets 34, and is controlled by a microcontroller 24, such as an "INTEL MCS" 51/251 family of microcontrollers or "INTEL MCS" 96 microcontroller. The microcontroller 24 sends mode-control command signals to the subscriber line interface 30 to cause it generate appropriate, corresponding tones indicative of events, as described hereinbelow when discussing the flow charts of Figs. 3-5. The microcontroller 24 also controls the transceiver 20, echo canceller 28, and CODEC 26. The subscriber-line interface circuit device 30 provides a ring tone of proper cadence and frequency in response to a "Ring Signal" input from the microcontroller 24, and an on-hook/off-hook output signal to the microcontroller 24. A four-wire, analogue DTMF digit detector sends an input signal to the microcontroller 24 when digits are dialed on a telephone set 34, which DTMF signals are sent to the CODEC 26 for conversion into a digital data stream for transmission by

the transceiver 20. --;

Page 12, line 19 through page 13, last line, replace the paragraph thereof with the following:

-- Referring now to Fig. 5, as discussed above, when the answer to decision block 64 is "YES", indicative of an off-hook status in order to make an outgoing call, the outgoing-call subroutine of Fig. 5 is carried out. In decision block 80, the software awaits for the first dialed digit. If it is detected ("YES" to decision block 80), then the software generates a signal to the subscriber line interface 30 to stop dial-tone generation (block 82). Then, decision block 84 determines when each dialed digit of the call to be made has been dialed , and stores each dialed digit in memory (block 86). Decision block 84 waits until no more digits have been dialed ("NO" to decision block 84). This decision as to the end of dialing may be accomplished by a hook flash key, or other input into the telephone set ("YES" to decision block 86), or may be accomplished by a simple time-out method ("YES" to decision block 88). Upon detection of the last digit dialed, the Bluetooth-wireless transceiver 20 then sends the dialed digits to the Bluetooth-enabled cellular mobile handset for storage therein. The program then determines if the cellular mobile handset is busy, which is indicative of the cellular mobile handset being already engaged in a call over the cellular network (decision block 92)~~,~~ . If the cellular mobile handset is busy, then the program returns to decision block 66 of Fig. 4, in order to await on-hook status of the telephone set, along with the generation of a "No-Service" tone to the telephone set if it is still off-hook (decision block 62), as described hereinabove. If the answer to decision block 92 is "NO", meaning the cellular mobile handset is not engaged in a call, then the program determines if the cellular mobile handset responds to the query by the Bluetooth-

wireless transceiver 20 for storing the dialed digits (decision block 94). If the cellular mobile handset does not respond ("NO" to decision block 94), then the program returns to decision block 66 of Fig. 4, in the same manner as described above with regards to a busy signal being detected from the cellular mobile handset in decision block 92. If the cellular mobile handset does respond and does store the dialed digits, then the program proceeds to establish a voice channel between the Bluetooth-wireless transceiver 20 and the Bluetooth-enabled transceiver of the cellular mobile handset by looping to block 70 of Fig. 4, whereupon call-connection and call-termination proceed in the same manner as described above with reference to blocks 70-76. --.